ANTULAY): (a) Three volumes of the observations of the Consultant have been received so far. Based on the study thereof, the Consultant will submit the fourth and concluding volume of the report.

(b) As soon as the concluding report is submitted by the Consultant, the same will be placed before the Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) for its consideration and decision.

(c) and (d) The IRCS has informed that the matter relating to payment of Rs.1,13,566/- for airlifting charges will be placed before the Managing Body of the IRCS for approval.

Production of Electronic Goods

475. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the specific steps taken by Government to increase the production of electronic goods of mass consumption;

(b) the States where the achievement made in that direction is satisfactory;

(c) the performance of other States in the matter during 1995-96; and

(d) the policy of Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The specific steps taken by the Government to increase the production of electronics goods are given in the Statement (*see* below)

(b) to (d) The Government of India encourage the setting up of electronic industries throughout the country in all relevant sectors of electronics. In the State Government or agencies like the State Electronics Development corporation (SEDCs) provide some facilities and promotional incentives for setting up of specific industrial units in the State. The Department of Electronics gives necessary guidance and some assistance for projects in areas such as manpower development, quality control, testing and standardisation, R&D in electronics etc.

Statement

Measures taken to boost the growth of Electronics Industry in the country

(i) Policy initiatives like exemption from locational limitations, abolition of licensing except for four specific items, abolition of phased manufacturing programme and amendment to the MRTP Act to facilitate investments.

(ii) Liberalisation of Export-Import Policy by allowing free access to imported capital goods, value based advanced licensing scheme etc.

(iii) Rationalisation of fiscal policy especially in the areas of duty structure, corporate taxation etc.

(iv) Introduction of the Software Technology Park Scheme which seeks to provide infrastructural facilities for small software houses keen to enter the export market. The scheme also gives the flexibility to set up private STPs which can be done by bigger companies taking advantage of the duty free facilities offered for import of CC etc.

(v) Introduction of the Electronics Hardware Technology Park Scheme (EHTP) designed to meet the specific requirements of a globally oriented electronics sector. This would provide a flexible policy environment that would greatly enhance the ease of doing business and making professional excess to the vast

Indian domestic market is an incentive for export production in the country.

(vi) Encouraging foreign collaboration for investment and technology. This includes automatic approval for foreign direct investment upto 51% foreign equity in high priority industries and automatic permission for foreign technology agreement in such industries with certain ceiling on payments.

(vii) Encouragements to NRIs and Overseas Corporate Bodies predominently owned by NRIs to invest in India. This includes automatic approval upto 100% equity in priority industries.

(viii) Implementation of a quality infrastructure programme called the Standardization, Testing & Quality Certifiction (STQC) Programme to promote the quality of Indian electronics goods.

(ix) Participation in and sponsoring of seminars, exhibitions, business delegation etc. abroad and in India.

(x) Establishment of a Software Services Support and Education Centre to improve the quality of Indian software.

(xi) Establishment of SATCOM Services (India) to provide high speed data communication for software exports.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल में जांच किए गए रोगी

476. **श्री कनकसिंह मोहनसिंह मंगरोला:** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1993-94 और 1994-95 के दौरान नई दिल्ली स्थित डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल में कितने रोगियों की जांच की गई;

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि के दौरान डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल के लिए कुल कितने बजट का प्रावधान किया गया;

(ग) क्या डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल में प्रति-रोगी औसत लागत देश के अन्य किसी भी सरकारी अस्पतालों की लागत की तुलना में सर्वाधिक है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) सरकार ने इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री ए० आर० अन्तुले): (क) डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल में जांच किये गये रोगियों की संख्या निम्न है:—

	ओ०पी०डी०	आई०पी०डी०
1993-94	11,82,230	37,911
1994-95	11,67,224	42,995

(ख) अस्पताल के लिए बजट प्रावधान इस प्रकार है:—

(रुपये लाखों में)

	योजना	योजनेतर
1993-94	608.16	1583.21
1994-95	580.00	1796.90

(ग) इस प्रकार के आंकड़े सरकार ने नहीं रखे है।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Shortage of Anti-Rabbies Vaccine

477. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently there was shortage of anti-rabbies vaccine in Himachal Pradesh factory to meet the demands of U.P. facing a tough time due to less supply of anti-rabbies vaccines in Government hospitals;

(b) whether the Madras-based factory